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VOORHEES'S speech at Spartanburg and
Brynmawr at Atlanta furnish a composite
photograph of Indiana Bourbonism.

EVERY old soldier in Indiana ought to re-
sist the insult put on the memory of Lieut.
Clinton D. Smith by the President's veto of
his widow's pension.

MR. VOORHEES does not indulge in per-
sonal abuse of General Harrison in Indiana
for two reasons—one that the people know
Harrison's character too well to make such a
course safe, and the other that they know
Voorhees too well to believe him.

THE valiant Voorhees waited until he got
down into South Carolina before he ventured
to vilify the Republican candidate. Brynmawr
went to Georgia to slander Indianapolis.
Neither of these Indians will dare to re-
peat their speeches in their own homes.

CLINTON D. SMITH, whose widow's pension
veto is noticed elsewhere, served in the
Eighty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.
In the battle of Chickamauga, where he was
wounded, the regiment lost 125 men in killed,
wounded and missing. It was in the First
Division, Reserve Corps, commanded by Gen.
James B. Steedman.

THE awful announcement is made that
Hon. W. H. English, whose facile and dis-
solute pen is engaged upon a history of the
constitutional convention, has discovered that
General Hovey, when a member of that body,
openly opposed negro suffrage and favored a
provision to prohibit them from holding real
estate. This is quite likely. General Hovey
was a Democrat at that time and entertained
many views that he has long since gotten
rid of.

ONE remark made by Mr. Blaine in his New
York speech offsets a volume of free-trade
argument. It is this: "The savings of the
wage workers of England, Scotland and Ire-
land are not near as great as its to-night in
the savings banks of Massachusetts to the
credit of the wage-workers of that small State."
This one fact tells a story which will prove
more potent with American wage-workers
than all the promises and glittering generalities
the free-trade campaign orators will
serve up to them.

THE present position of the Republican
party of Indiana on the temperance question
is one that should commend itself to all the
friends of practical temperance reform. Local
option, which is but another name for home
rule, furnishes the true solution of the ques-
tion. Under it the drink evil can be reduced
to a minimum and Indiana can be placed in
the front rank of States on this question. It
is sound in principle, and, as a measure of
practical reform, far in advance of anything
heretofore offered.

AN analysis of the vote on the passage of
the Mills bill in the House shows that in the
districts represented by the 162 members
who voted for the bill there were in 1886
3,618,657 votes cast, while at the same elec-
tion in the districts represented by the 149
members who voted against its passage there
were cast 4,584,365 votes, thus showing on
the popular vote a majority of 965,708 votes
against the measure. The bill does not rep-
resent the American people any more than it
does their interests.

STATE SENATOR O'BRIEN, of New York,
the representative Irish Democrat who has
come out for Harrison and Morton on the pro-
tection issue, took occasion, recently, to ex-
press himself very plainly about the way in
which the Southern brigadiers had treated
Mr. Randall in requital for the stubborn fight
he made against the "force bill." Speaking
of the Southern Congressmen, Mr. O'Brien
remarks: "I sometimes think their ante-
bellum designation of mudsills (as applied to
their Northern brethren) is correct, to judge
by the spaniel-like way in which they put up
with the overbearing insolence which has
again become the characteristic of the average
Southern Congressman." He must have read
Mr. Bynum's acknowledgment of his spaniel-
like servility to Mr. Mills.

THE Toronto Mail says "It is plain to the
most ordinary comprehension that the natural
market of Canada lies across the line, and
that the American duties are therefore so
many burdens upon our energy." It continues:

"This year the principal exports from On-
tario will consist of lumber, barley, sheep,
cattle, horses, peas, eggs, etc., the wheat crop,
although a good one in certain places, being
deficient on the whole. Yet on every one of
these wares, with the exception of eggs, the
United States impose heavy duties, which
our people will have to pay, the American
market being the principal market for such
articles."

What does the Canadian paper mean by
"talking this way?" Has not Grover Cleveland

and all the other advocates of free trade de-
clared time and again that the consumer, or
the customer, pays the duty that may be levied
on any article he buys? If that is so, and
who shall doubt so wise a man as the ex-
Buffalo sheriff, what difference can it make
to the Canadian? Yet the Toronto Mail goes
on to say that "the Mills bill repeals the duty
on all these products, and will enable the
Canadian lumbermen and farmers to compete
with those of the United States on equal
terms," and for that reason all Canadians are
looking forward with interest to the enact-
ment into law of that free-trade measure.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PENSION VETO.

The Journal's Washington dispatches have
already called attention to the President's
veto of a bill granting a pension to the widow
of Clinton D. Smith, and our Winchester cor-
respondent gives further particulars of the
case. It is enough to make an honest man's
blood boil. We are inclined to think this is
the very worst in the long list of vetoes by
which the President has insulted the memory
of the old soldiers and the loyal sentiment of
the country. In this case there can be no
mistake as to the facts. The deceased soldier
enlisted from Winchester, and all the facts of
his service, his wound, his long years of suf-
fering, and his final death are well known
there. His widow lives there and supports
herself by the needle. In entering the army
Smith made, perhaps, more than ordinary
sacrifices. At all events, when he returned
from Chickamauga his little property was
dissipated and he carried a shattered arm so
peculiarly injured that it could not be ampu-
tated nor prevented from being a source of
constant pain. What he suffered during the
remaining years of his life can be faintly con-
ceived from the statements of those acquaint-
ed with him. He had necrosis of the bone; and
at times there was suppuration and sloughing
off of pieces of bone. One who knew him says:
"I have seen him writhe
scores of times and moan most bitterly, till I
thought the man would take his life to end
his sufferings. The pain often threw him into
fever and sent him to bed for days at a time."
Often, says our correspondent, he would
walk the street all night, unable to sleep on
account of the pain. These paroxysms con-
tinued as long as he lived. By the advice
and prescription of physicians he resorted to
morphine to alleviate the pain, as who would
not? His life was one of uninterrupted suf-
fering. Four years ago he died. In report-
ing the bill to pension his widow the commit-
tee recommended the case as peculiarly mer-
itorious, and, in view of the peculiarly dis-
tressing circumstances, raised the pension
from that of a second lieutenant, which was
Smith's rank, to that of a first lieutenant.
The President's veto is peculiarly ghoul-
ish. It is as follows:

"I return, without approval, House bill No.
2140, entitled 'An act granting a pension to
Eliza Smith.' The husband of this benefi-
ciary was a second lieutenant in an Indiana
regiment, and was discharged from the service
in April, 1864. It is proposed in the bill
herewith returned to pension the beneficiary
as the widow of a first lieutenant. The de-
ceased was pensioned for a gunshot wound in
his left arm under the general law, and his
pension was increased by a special act in 1883.
He died away from home, at a hotel in Union
City, Ind., on the 18th day of December,
1884, and it was determined at the time, and
is still claimed, that his death was the result
of an overdose of morphine, self-administered.
It is represented that at times the wound of
the deceased soldier was very painful, and
that he was in the habit of taking large doses
of morphine to alleviate his suffering. Two
days before his death he was at the house of
one Moore, in Union City; he complained of
pain, and asked for a dose of morphine, but it
does not appear that he obtained it.
"On the same day he went to a hotel in the
same town and remained there until his ar-
rival there he complained of asthma and pain
in his arm, and retired about 9 o'clock p. m.
In the afternoon of the next day the door of
his room was forced open, and he was found
prostrate and helpless, though able to talk.
Medicines were administered, but he soon
died. His family physician testified that the
deceased did not suffer from asthma; that
when his wound was suppurating he had diffi-
culty in breathing, and that at such times he
was in the habit of taking morphine in large
doses, and that at times he was intemperate,
especially when suffering from his wound. It
seems to me it would establish a very bad
precedent to allow a pension upon the facts
developed in the case."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

This message shows nothing but a desire to
find some flaw in the evidence and a pretext
for vetoing the bill. There is not a word of
recognition of the deceased soldier's faithful
service nor of sympathy for his long life of
suffering. "It is represented," says the
President, "that at times the wound of the
deceased soldier was very painful," etc. "It
is represented," says this cold-blooded dis-
penser of vetoes, as if there were any doubt
of the fact. The President affects to believe
that the deceased died from an overdose of
morphine, self-administered, and intimates
that it might have been due to intemperance.
This is a gratuitous assumption and insult;
but even if it were true it would not lessen
the force or merit of the claim. All things
considered, this is one of the most outrageous
pension vetoes yet made. It is an arbitrary
assertion of executive power on grounds
which are insulting to the intelligence of
Congress and the loyal sense of the country.

ABOUT QUININE.

We have received several queries relative to
quinine which may be bunched and answered
together. Quinine was an objective point of
the free-traders and tariff reformers for more
than twenty years, until finally they got it
placed on the free list. In 1842 the duty on
the article was 40 cents per ounce, in 1846 it
was changed to 20 per cent. ad valorem, in
1857 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, in 1861 to 20
per cent., in 1862 to 45 per cent., and in 1872
to 20 per cent., where it continued until made
free in 1879. Under all these rates of duty
the price of quinine varied from year to year
in this country, as it did in Europe, selling
as high as \$4.50 per ounce, and as low as
\$1.20. In 1877, when the final raid was made
for free quinine, it was selling in London for
\$4.12 1/2 per ounce. The truth is, the price
of quinine on both sides of the ocean rose and
fell chiefly with the price of cinchona bark,
from which it is manufactured. For a long
time this bark was chiefly obtained in Peru,
and European as well as American manufac-
turers imported it free. The crop was vari-
able, and the price of quinine varied accord-
ingly. In recent years the British and Dutch

governments have encouraged the cultivation
of the cinchona tree in their East Indian pos-
sessions, and the result has been a very large
increase in the supply of bark, followed by a
corresponding reduction in the price of quin-
ine, both in this country and in Europe. To
show that the price of quinine in this coun-
try was not regulated by the duty, we may
state that four years after the duty was re-
pealed quinine sold as high as \$3.25 per ounce,
which was higher than it sold during most of
the time when there was a heavy duty. In
1879, when quinine was placed on the free list,
there were five American firms engaged in
its manufacture; there are now
three, two having relinquished the business.
The effect of the repeal of the duty was
a large decrease in the importation of cin-
chona bark, and a large increase in the im-
portation of manufactured quinine. Thus the
American manufacturers who imported
6,389,378 pounds of the bark for manufacture
in 1878, imported only 3,639,315 pounds in
1883. Meanwhile our importation of manu-
factured quinine increased from 75,804 ounces
in 1877 to 1,055,764 ounces in 1883, and last
year we imported 2,733,962 ounces. In short,
the effect of repealing the duty on quinine
has simply been to transfer the seat of produc-
tion from the United States to Europe, and to
send millions of dollars out of the country
for an article of foreign manufacture which,
under fair protection, could be produced
better and eventually cheaper at home. The
American manufacturers produce a better
quality of quinine than that made in Europe,
and there is no reason why every ounce of
quinine used in this country should not be
manufactured here. The repeal of the duty
has not cheapened the article to consumers,
and has benefited nobody but foreign manufac-
turers of quinine.

THE ONE-IDEA BASIS IN POLITICS.

The Indiana Christian Advocate, in an edi-
torial on the disintegration of the Prohibition
party as a third-party movement, notes the
fact that third-party movements have never
been permanently successful in our politics.
Even the Abolition party, grand as its aim
and object was, could not maintain a perma-
nent existence on the one-idea basis, and finally
became merged in the Republican party, many
of the original Abolitionists living to see
accomplished by that party what they
could not accomplish by a separate organiza-
tion. The same is true of the Greenback
party, which in 1872 was strong enough to
swallow the Democratic party. Of course,
such a dose killed the Greenback party, but
unfortunately the Democracy survived. Re-
garding the disintegration of the Prohibition
party, the Advocate, which is a prohibition
though not a third-party paper, says:

"In 1880, the Prohibition party, under fa-
vorable local influences, had nearly doubled
the aggregate vote of 1874, and the day of its
triumph seemed to have dawned. In the
elections of 1887, and so far of 1888, show
that the people are abandoning it. In 1884
the Prohibition vote in Iowa was 14,005; in
1887 it was only 111. In Maryland it fell
from 7,195 in 1880, to 4,272 in 1887; in New
Hampshire, from 8,175 in 1880, to 6,500 in 1887;
in New Jersey, from 19,803 in 1880, to 12,200
in 1887; in Pennsylvania, from 32,458 in
1880, to 18,474 in 1887; in Kentucky, from
39,942 in 1880 (there was no election in 1886),
to 4,390 in 1887; in Indianapolis, from 195 in
1880, to 99 in 1887; in Rhode Island, from
2,685 in 1880, to 1,336 in 1888. The election
in Oregon this spring was very significant.
After a most active campaign, led by St. John
and others of national fame, it fell off nearly
1,000, while the late judicial election in Illi-
nois is still more significant. In 1880 the
party's aggregate vote was one in twenty-nine
of the aggregate vote of the State. At the
late judicial election it was only one in a hun-
dred, as shown by the official count, while the
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the same result for prohibition. What, then,
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